Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-17 (canceled)

Claim 18 (withdrawn): A method of preventing or treating a thrombotic disease or condition in a mammal, the method comprising producing an ER resident chaperone protein within a population of cells of said mammal, whereby the generation of active thrombin on the surface of said population of cells is inhibited.

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Claim 19 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said population of cells comprises endothelial cells.

Claim 20 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said population of cells comprises smooth muscle cells.

Claim 21 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said population of cells comprises macrophages.

Claim 22 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said population of cells comprises monocytes.

Claim 23 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is GRP78/BiP.

Claim 24 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is selected from the group consisting of GRP94, GRP72, Calreticulin, Calnexin, Protein disulfide isomerase, cis/trans-Prolyl isomerase, and HSP47.

Claim 25 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein the production of said ER resident chaperone protein within said population of cells results in a decrease in the level of tissue factor procoagulant activity on the surface of said population of cells.

Claim 26 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said population of cells is present within an atherosclerotic plaque in said mammal.

Claim 27 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said mammal has had a myocardial infarction and is undergoing angioplasty or stenting.

Claim 28 (withdrawn): The method of claim 27, wherein said mammal is undergoing stenting, and said population of cells is present on the surface of a stent within said mammal.

Claim 29 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said mammal is undergoing cranial radiation.

Claim 30 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said mammal is undergoing vascular surgery.

Claim 31 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein a polynucleotide encoding said ER resident chaperone protein, operably linked to a promoter, is introduced into said population of cells, whereby said ER resident chaperone protein is produced.

Claim 32 (withdrawn): The method of claim 31, wherein said polynucleotide is introduced into said cell using a viral vector.

Claim 33 (withdrawn): The method of claim 32, wherein said viral vector is an adenoviral vector.

Claim 34 (withdrawn): The method of claim 31, wherein said polynucleotide is introduced into said cell using a nonviral vector.

Claim 35 (withdrawn): The method of claim 34, wherein said nonviral vector is introduced into said cell as naked DNA or using liposome-mediated transfection.

Claim 36 (withdrawn): The method of claim 18, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is produced by administering to said population of cells a compound that induces the expression or activation of an endogenous ER resident chaperone protein.

Claim 37 (withdrawn): The method of claim 36, wherein said compound is a cytokine.

Claim 38 (withdrawn): A method of identifying a compound that is useful in the treatment or prevention of a thrombotic disease or condition, the method comprising:

(1) contacting a cell that expresses an ER resident chaperone protein, or that is capable of expressing an ER resident chaperone protein, with said compound; and

(2) detecting the functional effect of said compound on said ER resident chaperone protein;

wherein an increase in the expression or activity of said ER resident chaperone protein in said cell indicates that said compound would be useful in the treatment or prevention of said thrombotic disease or condition.

Claim 39 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is GRP78/BiP.

Claim 40 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is selected from the group consisting of GRP94, GRP72, Calreticulin, Calnexin, Protein disulfide isomerase, cis/trans-Prolyl isomerase, and HSP47.

Claim 41 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is an endothelial cell.

Claim 42 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is a smooth muscle cell.

Claim 43 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is a macrophage.

Claim 44 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is a monocyte.

Claim 45 (withdrawn): The method of claim 38, wherein said compound induces said expression or activation of said ER resident chaperone protein in said cell without inducing ER stress in said cell.

Claim 46 (withdrawn): A method of treating or preventing a thrombotic disease in a mammal, the method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a compound identified using the method of claim 38.

Claim 47 (Previously added) A method of inhibiting the generation of active thrombin on the surface of a cell within an atherosclerotic plaque within a mammal, the method comprising producing an ER resident chaperone protein in said cell within an atherosclerotic plaque within said mammal.

Claim 48 (Previously added) The method of claim 47, wherein said cell is an endothelial cell.

Claim 49 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein said cell is a smooth muscle cell.

Claim 50 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein said cell is a macrophage.

Claim 51 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein said cell is a monocyte.

Claim 52 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is GRP78/BiP.

Claim 53 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is selected from the group consisting of GRP94, GRP72, Calreticulin, Calnexin, Protein disulfide isomerase, cis/trans-Prolyl isomerase, and HSP47.

Claim 54 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein the production of said ER resident chaperone protein within said cell results in a decrease in the level of tissue factor procoagulant activity on the surface of said cell.

Claim 55 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein a polynucleotide operably linked to a promoter is introduced into said cell, wherein said polynucleotide encodes said ER resident chaperone protein, whereby said ER resident chaperone protein is produced.

Claim 56 (previously presented): The method of claim 55, wherein said polynucleotide is introduced into said cell using a viral vector.

Claim 57 (previously presented): The method of claim 56, wherein said viral vector is an adenoviral vector.

Claim 58 (previously presented): The method of claim 55, wherein said polynucleotide is introduced into said cell using a nonviral vector.

Claim 59 (previously presented): The method of claim 58, wherein said nonviral vector is introduced into said cell as naked DNA or using liposome-mediated transfection.

Claim 60 (previously presented): The method of claim 47 wherein said ER resident chaperone protein is produced by administering to said cell a compound that induces the expression or activation of an endogenous ER resident chaperone protein.

Claim 61 (previously presented): The method of claim 60, wherein said compound is a cytokine.

Claim 62 (previously presented): A method of inhibiting the generation of active thrombin on the surface of a cell within a mammal, the method comprising producing an ER resident chaperone protein in said cell within said mammal by introducing into said cell a polynucleotide operably linked to a promoter, wherein said polynucleotide encodes said ER resident chaperone protein, whereby said ER resident chaperone protein is produced.

Claim 63 (previously presented): The method of claim 62, wherein said polynucleotide is introduced into said cell using a viral vector.

Claim 64 (previously presented): The method of claim 63, wherein said viral vector is an adenoviral vector.

Claim 65 (previously presented): The method of claim 62, wherein said polynucleotide is introduced into said cell using a nonviral vector.

Claim 66 (previously presented): The method of claim 65, wherein said nonviral vector is introduced into said cell as naked DNA or using liposome-mediated transfection.